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Silva-Bergtholdt
CATALOGUE OF

California Fruits

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Placer Nurseries
Washington, D. C.

OUR trees may not
be the cheapest,
but they are the best
that good care and
intelligent attention can
produce.

The Silva-Bergtholdt Co.

NEWCASTLE, CAL.

Growers

Nurserymen

Shippers

**You Never Buy a Cheap Horse
and Expect to Get a
Good One.**



SOME FRUIT RANCHERS buy the cheapest tree they can get, but an orchardist—never. Our trees and vines are not the cheapest, but they are the best that CARE IN SELECTION and growing can produce. We propagate only from parent trees and vines that are the best specimens of their kind, and our stock will give you good service for a life time. THAT IS WHAT YOU WANT!



To Fruit Growers

Submitted herewith is a list comprising the most profitable sorts in the stock of trees and vines we offer this planting season. In the descriptions we give and in the recommendations we make, you may rely on the candor of our statements. We are **FRUIT GROWERS**; we are **NURSEYMEN**; we are propagators of new and improved varieties and we are **FRUIT SHIPPERS**. We are not only versed in every phase of the fruit business, but from the selection and propagation of the infant bud to the distribution of the matured fruit product, we are vitally interested in every detail that tends to the success of the fruit industry; and in any recommendation that we make for your planting, we have in mind only your success as an orchardist, knowing that by this means alone we can make our **FRUIT** and **NURSERY** business a permanent success. We do not recommend for planting any new varieties until we have thoroughly satisfied ourselves as to their desirability for planting, and in our stock we do not carry a long list of varieties that we do not consider profitable for planting. In planting, you do not want all varieties of fruit that a nurseryman can sell to you, good or bad, but you want to select those varieties adapted to your locality and only those that will make you money.

SELECTION.

Few growers realize the importance of this one principle in the propagation of trees, and but very few Nurserymen give heed to it. Take a lesson from the raiser of thoroughbred horses and other live stock. The same principle applies equally to the propagation of fruit trees. We do not cut our buds and scions promiscuously, but we cut them only from trees that have been under our own personal observation and that are the best specimens of their kind. This is **SELECTION**.

SEEDLING PITS vs. BUDDED PITS.

Nurserymen invariably propagate on seedlings grown from budded pits, such as Muir, Salway, etc., which tends to the deterioration of the tree so propagated. **THIS IS A WELL KNOWN FACT**. We take a lesson again from the stock raiser. Our Peach and Plum trees (**on Peach root**) are propagated on the natural Peach Seedlings, i. e., seeds that for generations have grown from seedlings. Our trees may not be the cheapest, but they are the best that good care and intelligent application can produce. They will give you good service in the years to come, and that is what you want.

Very truly yours.

THE SILVA-BERGTHOLDT CO.

To Correspondents

Order early and thus assure yourself of just the varieties you want. Do not wait until your ground is ready to plant before sending in your order, but contract your trees now.

Name and Address. Always write your name and address plainly, giving postoffice, County and State; also street and postoffice box number.

Shipping Directions. Give plain and explicit shipping directions.

Packing. We have an experienced yard crew. All packing is carefully and thoroughly done, and we charge for same only to cover cost of material.

Shipping Season. December 15th to April 15th.

Terms of Payment. Terms cash on delivery of trees, we making draft through your local bank or express office for amount of invoice with Bill of Lading attached. Notes at from two to six months at 8% will be taken from parties known to be responsible and whose paper is good with their local bank.

Errors. We exercise great care in filling orders; but should an error occur, satisfactory correction will be made promptly on notification. To be entertained, claims for errors must be made immediately on receipt of stock.

Responsibility. We guarantee every tree and plant to be up to grade, clean and in thriving condition, but after delivering to transportation companies, all losses resulting from delay or exposure in transit are at the risk of purchaser, and we also disclaim any responsibility arising from defective planting or lack of care or adverse weather conditions after planting.

Guarantee. While we exercise the greatest care to have all trees and vines true to name, well grown and packed in the best possible manner, and hold ourselves in readiness to replace all trees and vines that may accidentally prove untrue to label, free of charge, it is mutually understood and agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that our guarantee of genuineness shall not in any case make us liable for any sum greater than that paid for the trees or vines that may prove untrue.

Price List. We publish a price list of all trees and vines enumerated in this catalogue. When ordering, always consult the same for prices. Prices quoted are per each, per 10, per 100 and per 1000. Five of one kind going at the 10 rate; 50 at the 100 rate; 500 at the 1000 rate.

Agents. We want reliable agents in every district where we are not now represented.

Address all correspondence to

THE SILVA-BERGTHOLDT CO., Proprietors,

PLACER NURSERIES.

Suggestions to Planters

Time to Plant. We do not recommend Fall planting. In California the growing season often extends up to December 1st and to transplant trees before they are entirely dormant, is injurious. However, we advise planting as early as conditions will allow, and from December 15th to February 1st is the best time to plant, thus giving to the tree the benefit of a large part of the season's rainfall. Place your order for trees as soon as you have ascertained your wants; but do not plant before December 15th.

Selection. We discountenance promiscuous planting of any and all varieties—good, bad and indifferent. Select those only that you know to be adapted to and profitable for your district, using your own experience and observation to guide and when in doubt, consult those orchardists in your district who have made a success of fruit growing.

Soil. Soil can't be made to order. A rich, deep loam is always preferable. Some varieties are better adapted to certain conditions than others. Experience and observation will advise you as to these, or consult the successful orchardists in your district.

Care of Trees on Arrival. If not ready to plant on arrival, unpack without exposing the roots to the air; dig a trench in loose soil, cut the strings and put the trees in, side by side, and cover the roots with fine earth, being careful that it is well filtered in among the roots to keep them moist. Give a copious watering, if soil is dry.

Preparation of Soil. Prepare the land by thoroughly plowing and sub-soiling, first using a two-horse plow, followed by a sub-soil plow. Lay off the rows at required distances and dig holes at least two feet wide and two feet deep; fill the holes by breaking in the sides, commencing at the bottom and going upward. Bring the roots to their natural position, and while one man is holding the tree, let the other shovel in surface soil, which should be pulverized, filling in carefully between the roots and then tramp firmly as the filling progresses. When nearly filled, place several inches of loose soil on the top. It is advisable to have the tree stand at the same height as it was before transplanting. In very light, porous soil it may be planted two or three inches deeper than it stood in the nursery row.

Preparing Trees for Planting. With a sharp knife cut off all broken and bruised ends of roots. Cut back the tops to 1½ to 2 feet high, and if branched cut back to two or three buds, leaving three or four branches so pruned as to make a symmetrical tree.

Shading. On account of our long, hot, dry summer, it is advisable to shade the southwest, south and southeast side to prevent sun-scald. This also will prevent borers, as they never attack a tree except at a point of injury. The shading can be done with two shakes or shingles, a Yucca tree protector, a piece of burlap, or whitewash also is a protection, as it reflects the heat.

Number of Trees Per Acre:

						Equilateral	
Distance Apart						Square	Triangle
						Method	Method
1	ft.	apart	each	way,	No. plants	43,560	50,300
2	"	"	"	"	"	10,890	12,575
3	"	"	"	"	"	4,840	5,889
4	"	"	"	"	"	2,722	3,143
5	"	"	"	"	"	1,742	2,011
6	"	"	"	"	"	1,210	1,397
7	"	"	"	"	"	888	1,025
8	"	"	"	"	"	680	785
9	"	"	"	"	"	537	620
10	"	"	"	"	"	435	502
12	"	"	"	"	"	302	348
14	"	"	"	"	"	222	256
15	"	"	"	"	"	193	222
16	"	"	"	"	"	170	196
18	"	"	"	"	"	134	154
20	"	"	"	"	"	109	125
25	"	"	"	"	"	69	79
30	"	"	"	"	"	48	55
35	"	"	"	"	"	35	40
40	"	"	"	"	"	27	31

After Culture. The growth and thriftiness of a newly planted tree depends upon the care received the first ninety days after planting. The ground should be kept free from grass and weeds, loose and well cultivated after each rain. Irrigation when available and regularly applied will work wonders in the growth of young trees.

Rule Square Method. Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill, which divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,560) will give the number of plants or trees to an acre.

Rule Equilateral Triangle Method. Divide the number required to the acre "square method" by the decimal 866. The result will be the number of plants required to the acre by this method.

Pruning, Cultivating, Fertilizing and Irrigating. All of them are very important topics for the horticulturist and very essential to his success. While we offer a few suggestions herein concerning some important features in horticulture, yet we cannot cover this ground and do justice to the subject involved. The science, practice and business of fruit growing is very ably treated by Prof. E. J. Wickson in his latest edition, "**California Fruits and How to Grow Them,**" which constitutes a compendium of valuable information concerning the raising of fruit in California, which no orchardist can afford to be without. The cost of this book is \$3.00, and whether growing fruit for market or for home use, it is well worth many times that price. If you do not already have this valuable work, we advise that you procure one at once by addressing the Pacific Rural Press, San Francisco, or send us \$3.00 and we will be pleased to forward one to you.

Thinning. We cannot urge upon orchardists too strongly the importance of this feature in fruit raising. The thinning of fruit should begin with the Winter pruning, and intimately connected with the pruning of bearing trees is the thinning of the fruit, or the proper spacing of each individual, so that each shall have space and sap to allow its attainment of marketable size. The superior price for good sized fruit for all uses is unquestionable. It is the conclusion of our largest and most successful growers that, large as is the expenditure required for careful and systematic thinning of fruit, it is the most direct profitable outlay which they have to make for orchard maintenance.

No overburdened tree can discharge the twofold duty of every fruit bearing tree, which is, to perfect this season's fruit and lay a strong foundation for next year's bearing.

The thinning of fruit should begin with the Winter pruning of bearing trees, as has already been urged, in connection with regulating the amount of bearing wood allotted to each tree. Reduction of the amount of fruit itself is the next proceeding, and this should not, as a rule, be undertaken until after the first drop and when the fruit has become well set upon the tree.

The universal practice is to use the hand in plucking or pushing off the small fruit. If the trees are low, as they should be, most of the work can be done from the ground. The distance which should be left between specimens, depends upon conditions and upon the varieties being thinned. It is as unsatisfactory to thin by a set rule of inches as it is to prune by such a rule. The space allotted to each specimen depends upon the kind, age, vigor and strength of the tree, the size and thrift of the lateral which carries the fruit, the water supply, the richness of the soil, etc. If, however, a rule must be followed, let it be this, that the distance between each specimen shall be two and one-half times the diameter desired in the fruit. This would fix an arbitrary distance, then, of four to six inches for Apricots and six to eight inches for Peaches, with other fruit according to their respective sizes.

Any such standard, however, considers only the size of fruit, not the strength of the tree and therefore, stops short of one of the important ends of thinning—that is, to conserve the strength of the tree for next season's planting. In addition to the rule above set forth, it is well to calculate also the burden which the tree should bear.

All kinds of fruit are clearly subject to increase of size by thinning, but it is with only the larger fruits that the practice prevails at present, such as Pears, Peaches, Apples, Plums and Apricots.

Spraying. We cannot be too emphatic in impressing on the horticulturist to spray his fruit trees and grape vines if he desires good fruit. Follow directions carefully. Experiments frequently result disastrously. Careless spraying will result in the loss of fruit and sometimes the trees. Every fruit grower should purchase a spraying apparatus; they can now be had for a small sum. Be careful to keep your solution continually stirred, and be careful also in its making so as to attain the desired chemical composition. The best time for spraying trees in foliage is late in the afternoon or during cloudy weather, except

with kerosene emulsion; this should be used on bright, sunshiny days. Spraying thoroughly with the right chemical compound, for a specific purpose, is the most direct way of attaining the desired end. Furthermore, an early Fall spraying with Bordeaux, or an early Spring spray before the opening of the blossom, with lime, sulphur and salt solution, like an annual bath, is a very commendable practice and conducive to a healthful condition and a beneficial stimulant to the bark of the tree. No grower should be without a complete outfit. They can be had at a moderate cost.

Common Fruit Pests and Their Treatment

Shothole Fungus. A fungous disease causing a perforation of the leaves as though done by a charge from a shotgun. It also makes ugly scars on the fruit, and thus renders it unsalable. This disease is more prevalent and causes more damage to Apricots than any other fruit, although it at times affects the leaves of Cherries, Plums and Almonds. A thorough use of a strong solution of Bordeaux (7x8) when the trees are still dormant, and a milder solution (3x5) when in foliage, is an effective preventative and cure.

Pear Blight. It is a widespread disease which occurs usually wherever Pears and some varieties of Apples are grown. It is caused by Bacterae, which works entirely within the tree, and no spray application will do any good whatever. Where an infection has taken place in an orchard, the bearing trees should be made to grow as slowly as possible and should be pruned only in Summer, as Winter pruning promotes growth, while Summer pruning retards it. The orchard should be closely and regularly observed and all affected limbs cut off considerably below the point of infection, and after each cut, the pruning tools should be dipped in a Bichloride of Mercury antiseptic solution. Any pruning without this application will tend to spread rather than lessen the disease. All removed parts should be promptly burned. As a precautionary measure, it is advisable also to cut out during the season, all water shoots and small fruiting spurs growing upon the body of the tree, as these will communicate the disease directly to the framework of the tree, with the result that it will be fatally injured, whereas the most toughened wood fiber in the branches will resist and retard the progress of the disease until the same can be observed and cut out. It is very encouraging to note that in California the disease shows signs of relaxing the virulence which characterized its first attack, and the experience of the past few years has demonstrated that by exercise of care and attention, the blight can be controlled in some districts, so that it will cause but little damage, and entirely eliminated in others; and this can be done at no great expense.

Pear Scab or Apple Scab. A fungous disease causing a smoky appearance on the leaf and afterwards russet scabby patches on the fruit. This disease is always more prevalent during seasons of heavy rainfall and where not controlled, frequently causing injury and loss of a large per cent of the growing crop. However, it can always be prevented by spraying thoroughly with Bordeaux mixture, making the first application just before the buds swell with (6x6) solution, followed by a second spraying (4x6) solution just after the blossoms fall. In making the second, third and fourth applications in spraying for Apple and Pear scab, the addition of five pounds of Lead Arsenate to each 100 gallons of the Bordeaux mixture makes the application answer also for Codlin Moth. The third spraying should be given three weeks later, and as a precautionary measure, a fourth spraying three weeks afterwards will also insure its effectiveness. Where the application is made with the trees in foliage, a weaker solution of Bordeaux should be used (4x6) or (3x5).

Codlin Moth. Is one of the great pests of the State. It preys chiefly upon Apples and Pears, but the Quince and other large fruits are sometimes invaded by it. There are two broods in a season. The first develops from worms that have wintered over in protected places both above and in the ground. The moths of the first generation emerge in April, but very few eggs are laid before the middle of May. Moths of the second generation begin laying eggs early in August and continue to do so as late as October. It is the worms of the second generation that do the greatest amount of damage. The young worms hatch from the eggs about ten days after laying, and then begin crawling about in search of fruit. This short period between the hatching of the eggs and the

entrance into the Apple or Pear is the only time that spraying operations can prove effective. The first spraying should be done as soon after the falling of the blossoms as possible and should contain Bordeaux mixture (3x4) as a precaution against scab and Arsenate of Lead used (2x2½ lbs.) of lead to each 50 gallons of Bordeaux. The second spraying should be applied from the last of May to the first ten days in June. For this spray, use only two pounds of Arsenate of Lead to 50 gallons of water. No Bordeaux is necessary with this spray. Very few eggs are laid during July. So if the second spraying has been applied about the first of June, it should suffice to control the attack of the first generation. The second generation worms begin operating about the first of August, so a spraying is due at this time. For the third spraying use two pounds of Arsenate of Lead to 50 gallons of water. In the case of Apples, where the fruit is to remain on the trees through September, they should receive another spraying about the first of September, using 1½ pounds of Arsenate of Lead to 50 gallons of water. The above simple schedule of sprayings, if effectively carried out, will control the ravages of this destructive pest. And even where the insect is extremely abundant, by careful sprayings, there should be not over 3 per cent of wormy fruit. Spraying for whatever cause should always be done thoroughly and strictly in accord with directions.

Peach Moth. This larva is practically the most serious insect pest that the California Peach grower has to contend with. The creature hibernates as a young larva in burrows in the crotches of the trees. As soon as the tree begins to grow in the Spring, the larva becomes active, eats its way out of its Winter home and bores into the new twigs. Later generations of the worm attack the fruit and from this cause, where the proper remedial measures are not applied, much loss is sustained in wormy fruit. Destruction of larvae in their Winter burrows overcomes all damage from this pest. This can be accomplished by thoroughly spraying with Lime, Sulphur and Salt compound applied when the buds begin to swell and just before they begin to open. It is very important that the application should be made at this time, for it is just at this time that the larva becomes active and leaves its Winter home. Great care should be exercised in the preparation of the Lime, Sulphur and Salt compound in order that the desired chemical combination is attained and the spraying should be done thoroughly.

Peach Curl Leaf or Peach Blight. The most prevalent trouble with the Peach tree in California is the Curl Leaf or Peach Blight. Curl Leaf occurs in various degrees. Light cases often seem to injure neither tree nor fruit. Severe cases destroy the fruit and sometimes the tree itself. It is a specific fungus, begins its activity during the months of October, November and December, though to all appearances in a dormant state. In order to check the invasion on young bark by this fungus, spraying with Bordeaux (6x6) is imperative to protect the dormant twigs and the dormant buds. This spraying should be done as soon after the trees have become dormant or have shed their foliage as possible, i. e., from October 20th to not later than November 30th, preferably from November 1st to November 15th. This spraying should not be left until later in December or January, for it is during the months of November and December that this fungus is active in its invasion of the dormant buds. Bordeaux, however, is a specific and positive remedial agent and thoroughly applied from the first to the fifteenth of November, followed by a thorough spraying of Lime, Sulphur and Salt solution when the buds begin to swell, will positively insure the Peach grower against damage from Peach Blight, Curl Leaf and Peach moth.

San Jose Scale. This was formerly one of the worst and most widespread of the species of scales prevailing among fruit trees in California. But at the present, owing to the energetic war that fruit growers have had to wage against it, it has practically disappeared from the State. This species is readily distinguished by red blotches that are found wherever it stings any part of the tree. When the scales are present in large numbers, it causes complete discoloration of the bark. All varieties of deciduous fruit are subject to it, though Apricots and some varieties of Cherries are but little affected. A thorough spray with Lime, Sulphur and Salt during the month of December and early in January is an effective remedy and has been the means of ridding the State of this pest.

Grape Mildew. Caused by fungi which affect leaves, cane and berries and is locally known as Mildew. This disease is recognized by greyish-white coloring on the affected leaves, which, as the disease progresses, shrivel and dry up. The young cane also blackens and dries and

the berries show whitish patches, which become darker colored as the berries crack and open. A thorough application of Bordeaux (5x5) just before the sap begins to flow is a preventative as well as a highly beneficial wash for the vines, followed by an application of sublimed sulphur on the young foliage just after the blossoms have set, applied either by hand or preferably by suitable machinery, followed by three later applications at intervals of ten days or two weeks. This, properly applied, constitutes an effective remedy.

Thrips. Very minute insects infesting buds, leaves and blossoms of Pear, Prune, Cherry, Peach and many other trees. The attack on the leaves and buds causes them to wither and fall off. Great damage has been done by this insect and thorough investigations are now under way, looking to the development of proper means for its control. At this time there is no known specific preventative, though some investigators claimed to have obtained good results by the application of a 2% solution of Kerosene Emulsion, to which black leaf tobacco extract is added, at the rate of one part of extract to 60 parts of Emulsion.

This spray can be applied with safety to opening buds but should not be used on trees in full bloom and its use can be resumed immediately after the blossoms have fallen and later on the foliage for adults and Larvae. The first application should properly be made when the Thrips are coming from the ground in maximum numbers and before the cluster buds are too far advanced.

Red Spider. Very minute insects. They infest many orchards, especially Almond, Plum and Prune. The proper remedy is thoroughly dusting the trees with Sulphur, which has been found most effective in controlling the RED SPIDER.

Phylloxera. This pest of the vine lives both upon the root and leaf, though in this State the root type only prevails. No remedy has yet been found effective other than by using roots resisting the insect.

Woolly Aphis. A louse of dark red color occurring in groups covered with a woolly substance which exudes from the bodies of the insect. The use of wood ashes around the tree close to the trunk has been beneficial, removing the earth from the root crown and applying from 2 to 5 pounds of tobacco dust, destroys the insect at this point. Kerosene Emulsion applied to the soil at a depth of three inches or sufficient to partly expose the roots within a radius of from 4 to 8 feet in diameter, depending upon the spread of the roots, is also an efficient remedy for stemming underground attacks. For above-ground colonies, apply either a solution of whale oil soap or Kerosene Emulsion.

Peach Tree Borers. A small worm which works into the bark at or near the soil surface. The borers should be dug out with a knife in the Spring and then an application of whitewash to which has been added Arsenate of Lead, should be made. This borer attacks only young trees that are impoverished or bark that has been sunburned. Preventative measures are very thorough cultivation and irrigation where it can be applied, and to protect from surburn, give a coating of whitewash containing some soap and sulphur, or place shakes on the south and west sides of the trees.

Remedial Solutions and Formulae

Bordeaux Mixture. This is the standard fungicide and consists of a composition of copper sulphate (blue stone), fresh lime and water. As it is used for a preventative of nearly all fungi disease, its proper preparation is a matter of great importance. The formula in most general use is as follows:

Copper Sulphate (Blue Stone).....	5 pounds
Fresh Lime.....	5 pounds
Water	50 gallons

Upon dormant wood greater strength can be used and sometimes more effectively. In that case a formula (6x6) or (6x7) is sometimes advisable, whereas, when spraying foliage, a large proportion of Lime should be used and a smaller proportion of Copper Sulphate (blue stone) such as (4x6) and in the case of Peach trees in foliage (3x6). Dissolve the Copper Sulphate (blue stone) in 25 gallons of water, using a half barrel for the purpose. To dissolve the Copper Sulphate (blue stone) readily, it should be placed in a coarse cloth bag and suspended in

the water so that the sulphate is just covered. It will not dissolve readily if the sulphate is placed at the bottom of the vessel. The fresh Lime should be dissolved in another vessel, using only a small amount of water at first and adding more as the process of slacking progresses. Then dilute to 25 gallons. The Copper Sulphate (blue stone) solution and the milk of Lime should then be poured together into a third vessel, which may be the spraying barrel. It is best to strain the materials when pouring them together. It is very important that equal amounts of the two solutions are poured together at the same time. Do not pour the Copper Sulphate (blue stone) into the milk of Lime or vice versa. Otherwise the proper chemical combinations will not take place and the desired results will not be obtained by the spraying. Both should be poured together into the third barrel or alternately ladled into it. A proper preparation of Bordeaux Mixture as stated is the standard fungicide. Applied in the Fall from November 1st to 15th, is a sure preventative of Peach Blight, Curl Leaf, Shothole Fungus, etc. In addition, it is also a healthful wash to the tree, stimulating the bark. It is our advice and our practice in our own orcharding to spray every tree and vine of whatsoever kind with Bordeaux during the month of November and the result of doing so is highly beneficial to the tree and well worth the labor and expense. Something like a little Spring medicine to the human family.

Insecticides with Bordeaux Mixture. In spraying for Apple and Pear scab, it is advisable to add some of the stomach poisons, such as Paris Green or Arsenate of Lead to the Bordeaux Mixture. In this way, spraying for both insects and fungi is accomplished in a single operation. Paris Green is generally used at a rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of Green to 50 gallons of Bordeaux. The Arsenate of Lead at from $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds to 3 pounds to 50 gallons of Bordeaux.

Lime, Sulphur and Salt Compound. This is an effective spray material both for fungicide and insecticide in its action. For San Jose Scale it should be applied in December. For Peach Moth it is more effective than any other spray and should be applied just before the buds begin to swell.

Lime	30 pounds
Sulphur	20 pounds
Salt	15 pounds
Water	60 gallons

Place 10 pounds of lime and 20 pounds of sulphur in a boiler with 20 gallons of water and boil over a brisk fire for not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 hours or until the sulphur is thoroughly dissolved. When this takes place, the mixture will be of an amber color. Next, place in the cask 20 pounds of unslacked lime, pouring over it enough hot water to thoroughly slack it, and while it is boiling, add the 15 pounds of salt. When this is dissolved, add to the lime and salt in the boiler and cook for one-half hour longer, when the necessary amount of water to make the 60 gallons should be added.

Kerosene Emulsion.

Laundry Soap, chipped.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ pound
Kerosene	2 gallons
Water	1 gallon

Dissolve the soap in the full amount of water and when this solution is boiling hot, remove from the fire and add the kerosene. Stir the mixture violently by driving it through a force pump back into a vessel until it becomes a creamy mass that will not separate. This requires from five to ten minutes. For use on dormant trees use one part of this emulsion to 8 to 10 parts of water. For use on trees in leaf, one part of emulsion to 15 or 20 of water. In all cases it should be kept thoroughly stirred, otherwise the foliage or even the twigs may be injured. Kerosene Emulsion kills by contact and therefore the application should be very thorough. It may be used against a great many different pests, but is especially valuable for those with sucking mouth parts, for they cannot be killed with Arsenical poisons. Two per cent solution of Kerosene Emulsion to which Black Leaf Tobacco Mixture is added at the rate of one part of mixture to 60 parts of Emulsion, applied just as the buds are swelling and about to open, has in some instances proven effective against Thrips.

Paris Green. In combination with Bordeaux Mixture, Paris Green may be used at a rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ pound to 50 gallons of water. When Bordeaux Mixture is unnecessary, Paris Green may be used at the same rate, but two or three pounds of freshly slacked lime must be added to prevent burning the foliage. Keep the mixture well stirred so that the poison will be evenly distributed. In cases where successive sprayings are necessary, it is

important to consider the accumulation of poison and use a slightly weaker mixture unless sufficient rain has fallen to thoroughly wash off the poison.

Arsenate of Lead.

Arsenate of Soda.....	4 ounces
Acetate of Lead.....	11 ounces
Water	3 gallons

Dissolve ingredients separately, each in from one-half to one gallon of warm water. Mix together and pour into a spray tank containing 50 to 100 gallons of water. Add the milk of lime from two to three pounds of freshly slacked stone lime. This poison is in many respects more satisfactory for spraying purposes. It is more adhesive than Paris Green and if properly made from good lime, will not burn the foliage, no matter what strength is used. While costing more than Paris Green, Arsenate of Lead is generally regarded as more economical in the end, because of its superior sticking quality and hence, greater efficiency. Where the above home-made solution cannot be conveniently made, there are several good commercial brands on the market, which are in many respects more satisfactory than the home-made product. For most purposes two to three pounds of commercial product in 50 gallons of water are used, together with the milk of lime.



Apples

The first fruit in importance. The best soil is a deep, rich loam, which will allow free drainage. Its period of ripening extends from July 1st to December 1st and on account of its long keeping quality, a judicious selection of Summer, Fall and Winter varieties, a constant succession can be obtained that will provide this indispensable fruit for ten months of the year.

On the average no other crop will produce more income per acre than a good Apple orchard. They can be shipped to every inhabited part of the world and the demand for export, home consumption, canning and evaporating is increasing, and the average prices realized are profitable to growers. The growing demand for export, home consumption, canning and evaporating assures us that Apples will continue to be profitable. They do well in all Coast Counties of California, as well as in the foothills and higher altitudes of the Sierras. Apple growing in Oregon, Washington and Idaho is more general and may safely be followed wherever the soil and climate are suitable.

Trees should be planted 25 to 30 feet apart in orchard form. If apples are planted at the rate of 50 per acre 30 feet apart, rows of Peach trees can be planted between the Apples, which, growing more rapidly, soon protect them from winds and are thus of benefit. After eight or ten years of productiveness, when the space is required by the Apples, the Peaches may be taken up, leaving the Apples no worse and the planter a return for his labor while the Apples were coming into bearing.

There are 3,500 varieties of this fruit, but only a limited number that can be classed as the best in their season. Of these we have selected those of known worth.

SOME OF THE BEST SELECTIONS FOR PROFIT.

Yellow Transparent, Red June, Red Astrachan, White Astrachan (Early Summer), Gravenstein, Alexander (Mid-summer), Jonathan, Baldwin, Rome Beauty, Red Beitigheimer, Yellow Beliflower (Early Fall), Arkansas Black, Grimes Golden Pippin, McIntosh Red, Mammoth Black Twig, Ortley, Spitzenburg, Staymens Winesap, Winter Banana, White Winter Pearmain, Wagner, Yellow Newtown Pippin (Late Fall and Winter).

All Apples on our list are of the best standard varieties. Of the Summer and early Fall varieties, Gravenstein, Alexander, White Astrachan and Jonathan deserve pre-eminence.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

Alexander. Large, conical; greenish yellow, streaked with orange and bright red in the sun; flesh yellowish white. Its large size and excellent cooking quality make it a desirable market sort; productive and profitable. August 15th to September 15th.

American Summer Pearmain. Medium to large; skin red, spotted with yellow in the shade and streaked with lively red in the sun; flesh yellow; tender, juicy and rich. A good bearer. August 1st to 15th.

Chinango Strawberry. Large, oblong; red and yellow, very handsome. Flesh white, tender and juicy. August 10th to 25th.

Early Golden Russet. Medium size, round, ovate; skin rough, yellow covered with dull russet. Flesh whitish yellow; sprightly sub-acid flavor. September 1st to 15th.

Early Harvest. Medium size; bright straw color; tender and fine, with a pleasant sharpness; good for table and cooking; last of June and early July.

Golden Sweet. Large; pale yellow; very sweet and of good quality. A strong grower and a good bearer. August 1st to 15th.

Gravenstein. Large, rather flattened; skin yellow; freely marked with light and deep red and orange; flesh tender, crisp, highly flavored, aromatic; a strong growing and heavily bearing tree. Its beautiful appearance, fine eating quality, uniformly large size and good keeping quality make it the best Apple of the Summer season and open to it every market of the United States, Mexico and Canada, creating a demand always greater than the supply and at very remunerative prices. This,

together with its productiveness, makes it one of the best for profit and we freely commend this variety for extensive planting. July 20th to September 1st.

Red June. Medium sized; flesh white; tender, juicy and sub-acid. An abundant bearer. June.

Red Astrachan. Large roundish; nearly covered with deep crimson, overspread with deep bloom; juicy, rich, sub-acid flavor; attractive, fine eating and one of the best for same. The main reliance for an early Apple. In great demand on both the Coast and inter-mountain markets and a profitable market variety. July 1st to 31st, according to its location.

White Astrachan. Very large, roundish; skin smooth and nearly white; flesh white. A fine cooking Apple and on account of its earliness, symmetry and uniformly large size and productiveness, a very valuable market variety and extensively grown in the foothills, Sacramento Valley, San Joaquin Valley and many Coast sections. July 15th to August 15th.

Yellow Transparent. Introduced from Russia. Medium size, somewhat conical; skin clear, pale yellow; flesh white, crisp, tart and of excellent variety. Very early, June.

AUTUMN VARIETIES.

Bismarck. A tremendous bearer and one of the best Winter Apples for hot climates. Its remarkable characteristic is its early fruitage, trees three years old producing fine handsome fruit. Fruit beautiful golden yellow; large size, highly flavored, suitable for cooking and a good dessert Apple. A good keeper. October.

Dutchess of Oldenburg. Large; yellow streaked with red. Tree vigorous and productive. Flesh juicy, firm and crisp, with rich subacid flavor. A valuable cooker, makes splendid jelly and also highly regarded as a table fruit. Excellent in high, dry climates on account of its dense foliage. September 1st to 15th.

Fall Pippin. Very large; yellowish green. Tree vigorous and very productive. Flesh white, tender and mellow. Fine dessert fruit and admirable in baking. September.

Jonathan. A beautiful, brilliant, red Apple, highly flavored and of excellent quality; being tender, juicy and rich. A splendid family sort. Tree is long-lived, productive and an early bearer, of wide adaptability and for market ranks as the best Fall Apple. Orchardists East and West are increasing their planting of Jonathan. In quality and market value Jonathan excels all other Fall Apples. October.

Maiden Blush. Medium size, yellow with red cheek; flesh white and pleasant subacid flavor. Excellent for table and cooking. September.

Red Beitighimer. Fruit large; skin pale green, mostly covered with crimson; flesh white, firm, subacid, with a brisk pleasant flavor; a fine grower and abundant bearer. October.

Rome Beauty. Uniformly large and smooth, shaded and striped with bright red; blooms late and is an annual bearer. An old favorite that has not been planted as widely as it deserves but one of the standards in all Apple growing regions. Particularly desirable in the higher altitudes where late blooming is a desirable feature. It has an established reputation on all markets; its size and great beauty insure for it ready sale. A fine Apple with many good qualities and few faults. One of the surest bearers under all conditions. October and November.

Smiths Cider. Large, handsome red and yellow; juicy, of good flavor. A vigorous grower and abundant bearer. October.

Wagner. Beautiful, brilliant red Apple, with contrasting pale yellow; fine eating quality. Tree strong grower and good bearer. Valuable market sort. October and November.

Yellow Bellflower. Very large, oblong; smooth lemon color, with blush; flesh tender, juicy, crisp, with slightly sub-acid flavor; tree a strong grower and good producer. A universal favorite. Keeps well and into the Winter. Ranks as one of the best for profit. October to January.

WINTER VARIETIES.

Arkansas Beauty. Large, beautiful crimson; flavor rich, sub-acid; fine grain. Free grower and enormous bearer. November to March.

Arkansas Black. Medium to large; slightly conical; surface a beautiful dark maroon, shaded in black; flesh

very firm, fine grained and juicy; tree vigorous and productive. A valuable market sort. November to March.

Aiken. Yellow Apple, almost or entirely covered with bright red; flesh yellow, firm, juicy and of excellent quality. November to January.

Banana. (See Winter Banana.)

Ben Davis. A large Apple, very handsomely striped in red on a yellow background; good quality; tree very hardy, vigorous and productive; a late keeper. Highly esteemed as a valuable market variety. November to February.

Baldwin. Large, round; deep bright red over yellow ground, few russet dots; very productive. One of the best and most popular Fall and Winter Apples. A good market variety. November to January.

Delicious. (See Stark's Delicious.)

Gano. Identical with Black Ben Davis. Fruit dark red; flesh white, tender, moderately juicy. Tree vigorous, hardy and a regular and prolific bearer. November to April.

Grimes Golden Pippin. A transparent, golden-yellow Apple; medium to large; flesh tender, juicy, spicy and rich. An old time favorite never losing its popularity. Tree is hardy and vigorous; a hardy late bloomer and comes into bearing young. Grime's Golden is a favorite comes into bearing young. Grime's Golden is a favorite on all markets and invariably brings good prices. A splendid eating Apple and a good cooker as well. December to March.

King David. (See Stark's King David.)

Lawver. Large, roundish, bright red; flesh white, firm, crisp. Tree vigorous, thrives well in warm climates. A fine keeper and very showy; an excellent late Winter variety. December to February.

Limber Twig. Medium; yellow shaded with dull crimson; flesh whitish, tender, juicy with brisk sub-acid flavor. January to April.

Mammoth Black Twig. A native of Tennessee. The original tree is now fifty years old and is still vigorous and bearing. Fruit large to very large, roundish; dark red, slightly streaked; flesh firm, yellow, juicy and of excellent quality; a fine keeper. Its size, fine appearance, good eating and keeping quality make it a valuable market sort. November to March.

Missouri Pippin. Large, roundish, slightly conical; yellowish, striped and splashed with red, covered with a greyish bloom and sprinkled with large, grey dots; tender, juicy, compact; a good market variety. November to March.

McIntosh Red. Medium to large; bright deep red; flesh white, tender and delicious with a delightful aroma. Vigorous, long-lived and productive. Valuable market variety in the Northwest. A good standard Winter Apple. November to March.

Northern Spy. Large; greenish-yellow covered with light and dark stripes of red; flesh white, juicy. Valuable for market and cooking. A late bloomer and a heavy bearer. Resistant to Aphis. November to April.

Ortley. Fruit medium to large; roundish, oblong, greenish-yellow; flesh white, fine-grained, tender and juicy; very pleasant. November to February.

Pewaukee. Fruit medium to large; bright yellow, partially covered with red; flesh yellowish-white; flavor sub-acid, rich, aromatic and spicy. Tree a strong grower, hardy and a heavy bearer. January to June.

Rhode Island Greening. Large, greenish-yellow; succeeds on a great variety of soils; flesh yellow, fine grained, tender, crisp, juicy and aromatic; excellent for cooking and table. A valuable sort in warm, dry climates, adapting itself to any climate. A good market Apple. October to December.

Spitzenburg. This variety and Yellow Newtown Pippin have broken all records for profit in the Pacific Northwest and some sections of California; oblong and smooth; nearly covered with rich, lively red; on shady side, yellowish with broken stripes of red; flesh very firm, crisp, juicy, with a delicious aromatic flavor. An old stand-by whose popularity has never waned and which is now still one of the very best for profit. Tree a good, upright grower, hardy and productive. November to April.

Shackleford. Large, well colored with delicate bloom; flesh yellow; flavor mild, sub-acid, aromatic. Tree hardy and prolific. November to February.

Stark. Large, roundish, greenish-yellow, shaded and splashed with red; flesh yellowish, juicy, mild sub-acid. A long keeper, profitable for market. December to March.

Stark's Delicious. Large, surface almost covered with beautiful brilliant dark red, blending to beautiful yellow at the blossom end. Flavor sweet, slightly touched with acid, with an aroma delightfully fragrant. Flesh is fine grained, crisp and exceedingly juicy. In keeping quality it ranks with the best. One of the strongest, hardiest and most vigorous growers. Aphis resistant and a late bloomer—a valuable feature. A splendid Winter Apple and on the markets deemed as one of the very best. Described by Stark Bros., the originators, as the best Winter Apple ever produced. November to April.

Stark's King David. Described by Stark Bros., the originators, as one of the most beautiful Apples grown, being a cross between Jonathan and Arkansas Black. Medium to large; color a deep rich red with distinct markings of dark red; tree hardy, strong and vigorous. A young and heavy bearer. A remarkable keeper, destined to be one of the best Winter Apples for either market or home use.

Staymen's Winesap. A seedling of Winesap. Dark rich red; flesh firm, fine grained, crisp, juicy and tender. Quality of the best. Tree a strong grower, a drought resister and will thrive on thin soils. An improvement in every way over the old Winesap. A more regular bearer, hangs longer and keeps as well and in quality is superior. November to April.

Winesap. Medium sized to large, oblong; skin smooth, dark red; flesh yellow, firm, crisp, with a rich spicy flavor; excellent for table and one of the best marketable Winter Apples. Productive. November to February.

Wisconsin Russet. Medium size; dull russet with tinge of red on exposed side; flesh crisp, juicy and high flavored; tree vigorous and a good bearer. November to April.

White Winter Pearmain. Medium to large, oblong; pale yellow, sprinkled with minute brown dots; flesh yellowish, crisp and juicy; very pleasant sub-acid flavor. Succeeds well in all parts. A standard market sort and a great favorite with many growers. November to February.

Winter Banana. Fruit large size, perfect in form; golden yellow, beautifully shaded and marbled with bright crimson red; flesh lemon-yellow, fine grained, sub-acid rich aromatic flavor and of the highest quality. A good keeper, tree remarkably strong grower and on account of its great hardiness will thrive in any climate. An early bearer, producing fruit the second year. A Valuable market variety. November to April.

Yellow Newtown Pippin. Large, roundish and of slightly irregular shape; skin smooth, golden yellow, with reddish cheek; flesh firm, crisp and juicy and of excellent eating and cooking quality; tree strong and exceedingly productive. A WONDERFUL KEEPER. Yellow Newtown Pippin and Spitzenburg sell for higher prices on both the home and foreign markets than any other Winter Apple. These two are considered the best and most profitable Winter Apple grown on the Pacific Coast and in the Pacific Northwest. October to May.

Crab Apples

+ **Gideon's Best.** A symmetrical grower, bears enormously; color glossy yellow shaded with bright red. For culinary purposes one of the best. September to October.

Hyslop Crab. Fruit large, deep crimson covered with thick bloom; tree vigorous. One of the most popular Crabs. November.

Red Siberian. Fruit small, about one inch in diameter. Yellow with scarlet cheek. Tree erect and vigorous; bears well and abundantly. Excellent for jelly. October.

Transcendent Crab. Fruit large, juicy and crisp; skin yellow striped with red. Tree immensely productive. September to November.

Whitney. Smooth, glossy, striped and splashed with red. Firm and juicy; extremely hardy and prolific. Excellent for jellies and preserves. October.

Yellow Siberian. Very similar to Red Siberian, excepting the color which is a beautiful glossy yellow. October.

Pears

The Pear has a wider range than the Apple in its adaptation. It withstands neglect and thrives in soils and situations which other fruit would rebel against. It defies drought and excessive moisture. It does well in all soils, but is most favorably adapted to heavy loam.

A few years ago Pear Blight threatened the extermination of this very valuable fruit, but the experience of the past two years has demonstrated that by the exercise of a few specific directions for combating the blight, as herein set forth, the blight can be controlled and growers have little to fear from this source.

The Pear is in demand for canning, for drying and for shipment. It covers a wide range of markets, many of them being consumed at remunerative prices in the export trade. Its long season, its slow ripening upon the tree, allow deliberation in marketing, and for that reason it can be marketed and distributed to better advantage than any other fruit of the Summer season.

Like Apples, there are a great many varieties of Pears, but only a few that are pre-eminently the best for profit. We propagate and offer for sale only those that are deemed the best commercial sorts, and of these, Bartlett, Doyenne de Comice, Beurre d'Anjou and Winter Nelis are the best selection.

Bartlett. The King of Pears; the best for Eastern as well as local markets; the best for canning and the best for drying. The merits of this fruit are well known. Scarcely any other variety of fruit is making as much money for growers as Bartlett Pears, and with Pear Blight under control and little to fear from this source, we do not hesitate to recommend them for extensive planting. They will continue to be in future, as they have been in the past, a source of great profit to fruit growers. The tree is a strong grower and prolific; fruit large, smooth, clear yellow, sometimes with delicate blush; flesh white, fine grain, juicy, buttery, and delicious. Their season extends from July 1st to September 15th, according to location.

Comet. The earliest good marketable Pear. Large to medium size. When ripened, bright crimson on yellow background; flesh firm, rich and sweet. A good shipper and, in spite of its being a shy bearer, on account of its early ripening, it is a fairly profitable commercial variety. Its season extends from June 3d to July 15th.

Beurre Clairgeau. Large pyriform. When ripened, color yellow, covered with russet dots. Flesh yellowish, sweet, juicy and slightly granular. Splendid for dessert and of good eating quality. Tree very hardy; prolific and regular bearer. This variety does not compare in quality with the Bartlett, yet, owing to its being a sure bearer, and owing to the fact that it immediately follows the Bartlett, when the demand for Pears is still at its height, they sell at remunerative prices. Its season extends from August 1st to September 15th.

Beurre Hardy. Large, long, obovate, sometimes pyriform; skin greenish with thin, brown russet; flesh white and of a rich slightly sub-acid flavor; tree a strong grower and productive. September 5th to October 1st.

Howell. Large, waxen, yellow, sprinkled with minute russet dots; flesh white, juicy, brisk and vinous; a vigorous grower and an immensely prolific bearer. August and September.

Doyenne de Comice. Large, roundish, pyriform; greenish yellow; ripened becoming fine yellow, shaded with crimson, slightly marked with russet spots; flesh white, fine, melting and aromatic; a French Pear of quite recent introduction; has been for a number of years successfully grown by A. Block, of Santa Clara, and also in some sections of the Pacific Northwest. It ripens in October just after the movement of Bartlett's and for a number of years has sold at fabulous prices on all Eastern markets, carloads averaging many times at from \$4.00 to \$5.00 per box and rarely selling under \$2.50 per box. Its large size, good keeping quality, fine grain, and exquisite flavor make it a great favorite on the Eastern market for the holiday trade. Tree vigorous and productive. This and Beurre d'Anjou are among the most profitable varieties. October 15th to November 15th. We propagate from selected trees grown in Rogue River Valley, Ore.

Beurre d'Anjou. Large, pyriform; skin greenish, sprinkled with russet, sometimes shaded with dull crimson; flesh white, melting, juicy, and of a brisk, vinous flavor. This variety is profitably grown in sections of Oregon and Washington and is held in equal esteem with the Doyenne de Comice, sales on the Eastern market will averaging from \$2.50 to \$4.50 per box. We propagate from selected trees grown in the Rogue River Valley, Ore. October and November.

Winter Nelis. Medium, roundish, obovate; yellowish green, dotted with gray russet and a good deal covered with russet; flesh yellowish white, fine grained, buttery, very melting and full of rich, sweet, aromatic juice. As in the Anjou and Comice, so in this variety, we propagate only from selected trees grown in the Rogue River Valley, Ore., where these varieties attain to the highest degree of perfection. Many of the California-grown Winter Nelis are of small size, whereas the particular strain from which we propagate will average medium to large and is a Pear of much better quality than the Winter Nelis commonly known in California. These Oregon Winter Nelis command fancy prices on the Eastern markets and many sales have been noted to average from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per box. September to December.

P. Barry. A valuable Winter Pear; large to very large; pyriform; skin yellow, nearly covered with russet dots; flesh juicy, fine grain, and of excellent flavor. The tree is a vigorous grower and heavy bearer. It is an excellent keeper. October to February.

Glout Moreau. Large; skin greenish yellow; flesh white, fine grain, and, when ripened, melting, rich and sweet. A good variety either for home orchard or market, though not very extensively grown. October to February.

Easter Beurre. Very handsome; pumpkin shaped; flesh white, and, when ripened, fine grain, juicy, and rich flavor; will keep until March; most delicious for desert and, on account of its long keeping quality, a valuable market sort, though not very extensively grown. Tree a rapid grower and a very abundant bearer. October to March.

Peaches

The Peach is of great importance to commercial horticulture in California. The superior size, flavor, substance, and keeping quality of the California-grown Peach place it beyond the competition of those grown in any other State. The Peach in California is a surer, a more regular and a more prolific bearer than in any other State; less subject to disease and pests, aside from being in every way of superior quality. On that account, California Peaches are eaten out of hand in every section of the United States, Canada, and some even are used in the export trade. Canned and dried, they command the markets of the world and are becoming a staple article of diet in every civilized community. Of this fruit, as in all

others, there are a great many different varieties, many of them not worthy of propagation. We offer only proven varieties and those that we know to be the best. They ripen in the order named.

FREESTONE VARIETIES.

Mayflower. From North Carolina. Said to be the earliest Peach known; absolutely red all over; as large as Alexander and to ripen two weeks earlier. Tree a strong grower, blooms late, a heavy bearer, and requires thinning. June 1st to 15th.

Alexander. Medium to large; greenish white, clingstone, with red cheek; flesh white and juicy; bears transportation well. Heretofore most largely grown as the earliest variety, and profitable mainly on that account. The strain we propagate from is a good and regular bearer. June 8th to 20th.

Triumph. Ripens with the last of Alexanders and the first half of Hale's Early. Earliest yellow Peach; medium to large; part clingstone. Surface yellow, deeply mottled with red; flesh bright yellow; sweet, juicy and of excellent flavor. A good shipper, a sure and regular bearer, and a great improvement over either Hale's Early or Alexander. Some growers have difficulty growing them to size, though under proper cultivation, irrigation, pruning, thinning, etc., there is no difficulty in this regard. We have planted extensively to them ourselves, considering them the best early Peach. June 12th to 30th.

Hale's Early. Medium to large; clingstone; surface white, shaded with red; flesh white, delicious and juicy; a good shipper; fairly productive, but on account of its being surpassed in quality by the Triumph, we do not recommend very extensive planting for Eastern shipment. June 18th to July 6th.

St. John. The earliest yellow freestone; medium size to large; surface a beautifully colored yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, sweet and toothsome; for eating, one of the best of the season. Of excellent shipping quality, productive, and we do not hesitate to commend them as a profitable early freestone. Some strains of this variety produce small fruit, but the trees from which we propagate are of a strain which produces Peaches of practically the same size as the Early Crawford. June 28th to July 15th.

Early Crawford. Medium to very large; oblong; freestone; skin yellow with tinge of red; flesh yellow, rich and of excellent eating quality. Good for canning, drying, or for Eastern shipment. This variety is well known and will continue to be a standard, profitable sort. July 10th to 27th.

Foster. Medium to large; round; freestone; surface yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, sweet and juicy. Good for canning, drying, or for Eastern shipment. Budding from a strain that is a regular bearer, productive, and of excellent quality. For our own planting we would prefer this variety to the Early Crawford. July 15th to 31st.

Strawberry Free. Medium to large; white, mottled with dark red near the pit; juicy, with a rich, delicious flavor; a very attractive dessert fruit. A desirable variety for home orchard; a good marketable sort also, but not as good as the early freestone varieties for distant shipment. July 15th to 31st.

Elberta. A fine Peach and a standard mid-summer freestone; very large, round, oval, of uniform size and symmetrical; very attractive. Surface rich golden yellow, with faint red stripes. Flesh yellow, juicy and of delicious flavor. Excellent also for canning and drying. A very prolific bearer; free from gum; not subject to split pit and very rarely affected by peach moth. Ripening at the time when Texas and Georgia Peaches are out of market and the Michigan, Colorado, and New England Peaches are not yet moving, this variety meets with practically no competition on the Eastern market. We have planted extensively to them and do not hesitate to recommend them for extensive planting. July 21st to August 6th.

Fay-Elberta. An improved Elberta, a magnificent Peach and without question the best of the whole season. This Peach originated from a chance seedling in the orchard of John Adams, of Newcastle, California. It resembles the Elberta in size, productiveness, and freedom from gum, split pit, or peach moth; it surpasses the Elberta in flavor, color, and eating quality, being large to very large; of uniform size; symmetrical; of rich golden yellow, mottled in deep red; flesh yellow, of firm texture;

very fine grain; juicy and of delightful flavor. It is a few days later than the Elberta, and ripening in the season when the Southern Peaches are out of market and the Michigan, Colorado, and Northern Peaches not yet moving. This variety, like the Elberta, has no competition on the Eastern markets, and on account of its superior quality is an improvement for Eastern shipment over either Elberta, Susquehanna, or Late Crawford; combining the best qualities of the Elberta and surpassing it in others. However pre-eminently this Peach stands out on account of its canning quality, being fine grained and of fine texture; canned it will not rag out and will retain its form as well as a clingstone. It is therefore a great improvement over either the Muir or Lovell as a canning freestone. It is also a good dryer, being of exceptionally large size and drying out one to five. This variety and the Elberta are more prolific and regular in bearing than any other Peach. July 31st to August 15th.

Late Crawford. Very large freestone; roundish surface; yellow with red cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy, and of excellent quality; very firm; a good shipper; good for canning or drying. A popular and well-known variety; a profitable sort for canning, but does not compare with either the "Fay-Elberta" or the Elberta. July 24th to August 13th.

Susquehanna. Large, globular; surface light yellow, dashed with red; flesh yellow, juicy and of rich, vinous flavor. A fine Peach; an old standard variety; good for canning, drying and market. It does not rank in the same class with the Elberta varieties. July 22d to August 15th.

Muir. A large, perfect freestone; surface yellow; flesh yellow, dense and sweet; an excellent long-distance shipper, though off of color for market. A regular and prolific bearer, a standard money maker. The best freestone for drying; good also for canning, but not the equal canned of the "Fay-Elberta." July 27th to August 15th.

Lovell. A California seedling; large freestone and almost perfectly round; flesh yellow and of excellent quality. Tree a strong grower and prolific. A good shipper; excellent for drying and one of the best canning freestones. August 5th to 20th.

Picquett's Late. A large, yellow freestone; flesh yellow, sweet and of good flavor. An excellent shipper; good for canning and drying; thrifty, prolific and a regular bearer. August 15th to 25th.

Salway. A large, perfect freestone; surface creamy yellow, with red cheek; flesh deep yellow, rich and sweet. A splendid shipper and a standard late freestone; a good canner and excellent also for drying. On the Eastern markets they come into competition with the Colorado, Michigan, and New England States Peaches, but on account of their regular and prolific bearing and their quality, they are nevertheless a profitable sort. August 25th to September 15th.

CLINGSTONE VARIETIES.

Levis Cling. Originated by Mr. A. Levis, of Selma, California, and introduced by Fancher Creek Nurseries. Ripens about a week earlier than Tuscan Cling and averages fully as large in size; color golden yellow with a slight tinge of red; flesh yellow to the pit, without a trace of red, being identical in color to the Phillip Cling. Flesh firm, fine grained, and of excellent flavor. The fact of this Cling ripening in advance of the Tuscan, at a season of the year when canneries are running light, more than at any other time, and have less to work upon, and the fact of its being equal in texture and quality to either the Phillip or Tuscan, will make this a most valuable canning Peach, and ripening in advance of any other Clingstone and at a season when it will be in great demand on the part of canneries, it will command a premium in price over either Tuscan or Phillip. A variety of much promise, but being new, it has not yet been fully tried and proven; but we do not hesitate on account of its excellent quality and earliness to recommend it for planting. July 6th to 20th.

Tuscan Cling. Very large; very handsomely colored. Flesh yellow and of excellent flavor. A good shipper; very productive; one of the best canning Clings, prized by canners on account of its superior quality, as well as on account of its earliness; coming into market when canneries are running light, and on that account likewise commands a premium over every later Cling. July 13th to 27th.

Runyon's Orange Cling. Fruit very large; yellow with a dark crimson cheek; flesh yellow; rich and sugary, with a vinous flavor. Tree a good bearer; splendid for shipping, canning or drying. August 5th to 20th.

Phillip's Cling. A fine, large, yellow Cling; clear yellow to the pit, which is very small; flesh yellow and fine grained. Preferred by canners to any other late variety of Clings and also commands a premium in price. Tree thrifty and productive. August 26th to September 15th.

McKevitt. A California seedling introduced by A. McKevitt, of Vacaville, and recognized today as one of the grandest white Clings. Skin clear, creamy white, with delicate blush of red; flesh firm, rich, sugary and highly flavored; greenish white to pit, without a particle of red. As a white canning Peach it has no superior and its remarkable firmness, even when fully ripe, makes it a valuable shipper. Tree a thrifty grower and almost free from curl leaf or gum. August 26th to September 15th.

White Heath. A most delicious Cling; very large; skin downy, creamy white, with faint blush of red; flesh white, slightly red at the pit. Very tender, juicy and sweet; valuable for canning. September 5th to 20th.

Levi. Syn Henrietta or Salway Cling. A fine Cling of large size; surface deep yellow, with a shade of deep, purplish red; flesh yellow, firm, juicy and sweet. Highly esteemed for canning and a very desirable Peach for Eastern shipment. Ripening after the Phillip and prolonging the canning season, they are sought for by canners on that account. A good bearer and a profitable variety for planting. September 2d to 25th.

Plums and Prunes

The Pacific Coast particularly is favorably situated for the production of this fruit. Our Plums are of fine appearance and of exceptionally high quality, and in this regard are in no way equaled by the Plums grown in any other section of the country. They attain nowhere the perfection, the size, color, flavor and superior keeping quality that they do here. As a result, from June first to October first, Pacific Coast Plums have a monopoly in the markets, not alone of the Pacific Coast, but of the entire United States, Canada and Mexico, and some also are successfully used in the export trade. Plums are a great favorite with the Eastern consumer, to whom they can be supplied in a continuous succession of attractive varieties. They are consumed on the Eastern markets in enormous quantities and at remunerative prices. Plums will rank as one of the best fruits for profit on the Coast. In their culture there are three distinct classes: the Oriental, the European, and the native, and among the European are found the varieties of Prunes used for drying. The Prune industry on the Pacific Coast is one of the most extensive in horticulture. They are produced nowhere else in America. They are sweeter and of better size than the imported French Prunes. They not alone have a monopoly of the American market, but have also become a strong factor in the export trade. The market in Prunes is just recovering from a temporary reaction on account of the hard times of two years ago. Their consumption is increasing the world over, and in them the Pacific Coast grower will always find a staple and profitable horticultural product.

Of late years there have been many introductions of new varieties of Plums proclaimed as gold mines in horticulture. While among them there have been a few of merit, many have proven a gold brick, and though still offered for sale by some nurserymen, they are not worthy of propagation. It is a serious mistake and a breach of trust on the part of nurserymen to offer for sale any variety of fruit other than the best. In our list we propagate and offer only those varieties of Eastern, Japanese and European origin, which are proven and tried and are of known merit. Being shippers and growers as well as nurserymen, we are versed in the business and know

whereof we speak. Our Plums are propagated on Peach, Myrobolan, and a few on Mariana roots; Peach root being preferable on high, well-drained land, and the Myrobolan preferable on deep, heavy loam or on ground too wet for Peach root.

Varieties are named in the order of their ripening.

Clyman (California Seedling, introduced by Leonard Coates). Large, roundish, oblong, flattened; mottled reddish purple, beautiful blue bloom; freestone; flesh firm, juicy and sweet and of a slightly vinous flavor. A good bearer in most localities, though inclined to be an intermittent bearer in some sections. Of excellent shipping quality and valuable mainly on account of its earliness, being the earliest good Plum adapted for distant shipment. June 3d to 17th.

Red June (Japanese). Large, conical, with point at apex; shows a beautiful, bright cherry color; flesh yellow, exceedingly juicy, tender and sweet. A strong grower and a good bearer. June 12th to 25th.

Tragedy (California Seedling). Medium to large, oblong; purplish blue, with a beautiful deep blue bloom; free-stone; flesh greenish yellow, sweet, juicy, and very delicious. Tree a remarkably strong grower, but an intermittent bearer. The Tragedy is a great favorite on the Eastern markets and always sells at remunerative and sometimes fabulous prices. It has been a good money maker for growers on the Sacramento River in spite of its intermittent and alternative bearing proclivities, cropping very light some years and very heavy at others. Were the Tragedy Plum a sure and regular bearer, we would not hesitate to name it as one of the best of the early Plums, in spite of the desirable qualities of the Climax. However, owing to its excellent quality in spite of its being an alternative bearer, it is a profitable variety and has been a great money maker in some localities. June 10th to July 1st.

Climax. (Japanese variety). Well named the "King" of early Plums. Large to very large; fruit heart shaped; color beautiful bright cherry red; flesh yellow and of good flavor and delicate fragrance. One of Burbank's best productions. When first introduced, some prejudice was created against them on account of a small showing of cracked specimens. But the past years have developed the fact that they overcome this tendency as the tree reaches maturity and the percentage of cracked specimens among them amount to nothing. We have had this variety under close observation on our own ranches since its introduction 15 years ago, and we can safely recommend it as the best early Plum, and on account of its earliness and fine quality, one of the most profitable sorts of the season. Trees are strong and remarkably productive. Climax are a great improvement over Botan, Abundance, and Red June, and, ripening just ahead of the Burbank, they strike the market when there is no other good red Plum and when the demand is at its height. Therefore its extreme earliness, large size, high color, good eating quality, fragrance, and good shipping quality make it one of the best Plums for distant shipment. We have planted largely to them ourselves and do not hesitate to recommend this variety as the best early Plum for profit. June 15th to July 3d.

Santa Rosa. (Japanese). In our estimation the best of Mr. Burbank's recent creations. Particularly valuable on account of its season of ripening. We have fruited them for four seasons. They ripen with the last half of Climax, a little in advance and with the Burbank, and on account of their firmness they have a longer ripening season and can be picked throughout the season of Burbanks or just in advance of Burbanks. They do not, however, ripen two weeks in advance of Burbanks, and one week in advance of Climax, as has been erroneously reported. Its large size, beautiful and most attractive appearance, its good shipping quality, its good eating quality, and its productiveness make it a particularly valuable addition to shipping Plums. It is superior in size, appearance, color and flavor to the Burbank. The Plums are a deep, purple crimson, with pale yellow bloom; very large, conical, symmetrical, uniform in size; flesh yellow, with a shade of rosy scarlet near the skin; fragrant; flavor rich, juicy, delicious, and surpassingly exquisite. In our contemplated planting we include this variety in our list and have planted to them extensively ourselves. June 25th to July 15th.

Burbank (Japanese). Large to very large and nearly globular; surface bright cherry red, mottled with yellow; flesh yellow, sweet and of fine, though somewhat peculiar, yet agreeable, flavor; very firm and one of the best Plums for long-distance shipment; a strong grower, prolific and very popular variety. June 28th to July 15th.

California Red (a California seedling introduced by J. T. Bogue, of Marysville). Large, conical; bright red; flesh yellow, firm, sweet, juicy, and of exquisite flavor, resembling in its attractive appearance a Japanese variety, but having the same flavor and eating quality of European varieties. A fine Plum and ripening with the last of Burbanks and the first of Wickson, it finds a good market in the East and sells at remunerative prices. Tree a strong grower and productive. July 5th to 20th.

Wickson (Japanese). Large, heart shaped; in ripening, their color develops from a cherry red to a brilliant claret, as full ripeness is attained; flesh amber colored, very juicy, and of an agreeable flavor. A very attractive Plum; an excellent shipper and a good seller. Tree a strong grower and a fairly good bearer. This variety always commands a good price. July 10th to 25th.

Green Gage (European). Medium size, round; yellowish green; flesh pale green, melting, juicy, exceedingly rich and of excellent flavor. A good canner. July 10th to 20th.

Kelsey (Japanese). Very large, heart shaped; surface green, changing to a rich yellow tinged with red when fully ripe; flesh yellow, very firm and, when fully ripened, of good eating quality. The Kelsey usually finds a good market in the East and sells at remunerative prices. It is a fairly regular bearer and profitable for planting. July 20th to August 10th.

Imperial Gage (American seedling). Medium size, oval; surface greenish, tinged with yellow, deep white bloom; flesh greenish yellow, juicy, melting, rich and delicious; a perfect freestone. Tree very vigorous and productive. A popular canning variety. July 20th to August 5th.

Sugar Prune (European). Ripens a month earlier than French Prune, and this fact is a desirable feature. It averages a high percentage of sugar in the fresh fruit and is larger in size than the French Prune. Tree is a vigorous and strong grower and an enormous and regular cropper. Fruit large, oval; surface dark purple, covered with a thick, white bloom; flesh yellow, tender and rich. A valuable acquisition to drying varieties, and in great demand at remunerative prices as a shipping Plum on the Eastern markets. July 20th to August 5th.

Bradshaw (European). Large, obovate; dark purple with light blue bloom; flesh yellow, juicy, and of good flavor. Tree vigorous and productive; an old standard, and while not extensively planted in some localities, yet they are a good Plum. Ripening with the last of Japanese varieties, they meet a good market and are a profitable sort. July 10th to 25th.

Imperial Prune (European) (Imperial Epineuse). Fruit large, of uniform size; surface violet purple, with dark blue bloom; flesh greenish yellow and exceedingly sweet; pit small. It ripens earlier than the French Prune and is fully equal to the French Prune in flavor and sweetness and surpasses same in size. Tree strong and productive. A valuable drying variety. July 25th to August 5th.

Diamond (European). Very large, oblong; dark purple, covered with a deep bloom; flesh yellow and when fully ripened of excellent eating quality. A splendid shipper and ripens between the going out of the Oriental varieties and the ripening of the later European varieties. It is the best Plum available at the time for shipment and is more desired by the Eastern consumer than either Wickson or Kelsey, and reaches the market in advance of the Giant, Hungarian, and Grand Duke. The demand for Plums at this time is always greater than the supply. The Diamond, ripening just at this time, has sold at a premium over those immediately preceding and immediately following. Tree a vigorous grower and very productive. We have planted to them largely ourselves and do not hesitate to recommend them for extensive planting. July 15th to August 5th.

Jefferson (New York). Large, oval; yellow with reddish cheek; thin, white bloom; flesh rich, yellow, high flavored and luscious. Tree rather a slow grower, but productive. One of the best for canning and very desirable as a dessert Plum. August 1st to 15th.

Satsuma (Japanese). Syn. Blood Plum. Large, conical nearly round; surface dark red under a thick bloom; flesh dark purplish red, firm, juicy, and of good flavor; pit very small. This Plum has a fair demand on the market; is much desired by many housekeepers for

home preserving, and while a few trees would be desirable for an assortment, yet we do not recommend them for extensive planting. July 25th to August 5th.

Fallenburg (European). Medium to large size, oval; dark purple and very firm; flesh greenish yellow, sweet, juicy, and of fine flavor. A very desirable and profitable sort. We propagate from seven trees of this variety that have been in bearing for thirty years. They produce annually a crop of exceptionally fine, large specimens, and we do not hesitate to recommend this strain for planting. August 1st to 15th.

Yellow Egg (European). Very large, oval; skin thick, of a deep golden color, covered with a white bloom; flesh juicy, sweet and of good flavor, though slightly vinous. A very attractive and excellent variety for home preserving. In great demand with canners and a good shipper, commanding always remunerative prices on the Eastern markets. The desirable features of this Plum are that it can be marketed with canners, can be dried, and, on account of its attractive appearance, size and good quality, is also a good marketable variety. We do not hesitate to recommend them for planting. August 1st to 10th.

Giant (European). Very large, oblong; color bright red, covered with a handsome lilac bloom; flesh yellow, sweet, juicy and of a pleasing flavor; freestone and a splendid shipper. Ripens just in advance of the Hungarian, but having a longer season, it hangs and can if desired, be harvested with the Hungarian. Tree a strong grower and a very prolific bearer. A good seller in the East and we have planted extensively to this variety. August 1st to 15th.

Hungarian. Syn. Gross; syn. Pond's Seedling (European). Very large, ovate; skin dark red, covered with a beautiful lilac bloom; flesh yellow, juicy and of excellent flavor; freestone, and a good shipper. Its large size, excellent eating quality and showy appearance make it a great favorite. Its merits are well known. Really the best of European Plums and a great money maker. August 5th to 20th.

Grand Duke (European). Very large, oval; surface dark, blackish purple, covered with a thick, deep blue bloom; flesh firm, greenish yellow, and of splendid eating quality. Ripens a little later than the Hungarian and on account of its large size, its very attractive appearance and its good eating quality, it commands very remunerative prices on all markets, supplying the demand for a blue Plum during the season of Hungarian and Giant Prune. Tree a strong grower and a regular bearer. We do not hesitate to recommend them for your planting. We have a large number in our own acreage. August 10th to 20th.

German Prune (European) A medium large, long, dark, oval variety; color dark purple, with a deep blue bloom; flesh greenish yellow and of agreeable flavor. A fairly productive and profitable variety. August 15th to September 1st.

French Prune—Petite Prune d'Agen (European). Medium sized, egg shaped; violet purple, sweet, rich and sugary. Tree a strong grower and exceedingly productive. This is a standard variety for drying and has been more extensively planted than any other and has probably distributed more dollars among California growers than any other single individual variety of fruit. August 25th to September 15th.

Late Duke. Shippers have long sought a plum of good quality and adapted for distant shipment, that will ripen after the season of Hungarian, Giant, German, Fallenburg and Grand Duke. Late Duke originated from a seed planted in '51. Of this there is but one tree which is still remarkably hardy, stands over thirty feet high and has been known to produce some years as high as 1,200 pounds of fruit of good merchantable size. "LATE DUKE" is not quite as large as Hungarian but is considerably larger than German. Surface purple with a deep reddish blue bloom; perfect freestone; flesh dark yellow, sweet, sprightly, with a peculiar sweet vinous flavor that makes it exceedingly pleasing to the taste. A very attractive Plum. Can be picked with Hungarian or can be picked three weeks later, after Hungarian are entirely out, thus giving it an exceedingly long season—and those on the tree September 10th, three weeks after Hungarian have been harvested are still in prime condition for Eastern shipment. Ripening at a season when there is no other good Plum available, and when the movement of Peaches, Grapes and Pears is still heavy, this variety will prolong the season of the Plum by at least two weeks.

Cherries

The popularity of this, the first stone fruit of the season, is growing. California in particular is favorably situated for the production of this, the first and also the most attractive fruit of the season, for the reason that when California Cherries are on market, there are no Cherries available from any other State in the Union. The Southern States do not produce a marketable Cherry, while in the North the sweet Cherries of California are not successfully grown, and where they are produced, they are much later than the California product. Cherries in California begin to ripen with the 25th of April and are at the height of their season during the month of May and until June 15th. During this time, on account of their splendid shipping quality, they have every market in the United States at their command and for a number of years have sold at very remunerative and many times at fabulous prices on the Eastern markets, and have become and are now one of the best fruits for profit where the soil and conditions are favorable to their production. The Cherries of Washington and Oregon are also famous on account of their size, although they ripen later than in California. The tree thrives best in a rich, deep, alluvial soil, retentive of moisture and at the same time well drained. Trees should be planted from 20 to 30 feet apart, the latter distance where the soil is exceptionally good; they should be headed back to 18 inches; three branches should be allowed to grow to form the head of the tree, and these should be distributed in such a manner as to prevent forks. There are many varieties of this fruit, many of them not worthy of propagation. With large experience in marketing Cherries for both canneries, the home market and Eastern markets, we offer for sale only those varieties which are the best for profit. They ripen in the rotation in which they are priced.

Early Purple Guigne. Medium size; heartshaped; purple; tender, juicy and sweet; very hardy and productive. The earliest marketable Cherry and chiefly valuable on that account only. April 20th to May 1st.

Knight's Early Black. The earliest good Cherry; medium to large; black, tender, juicy and good eating; a good bearer in some localities, but inclined to be shy in others. It is nevertheless profitable on account of its earliness and good quality. April 25th to May 10th.

Early Chapman. Large, black; very juicy and of good flavor, resembling in some respects the Tartarian, but will not average quite as large as the latter. A good shipper, fairly productive, and valuable, too, on account of its earliness. May 1st to 10th.

Black Tartarian. The standard black Cherry; large to very large; purplish black; dark purplish flesh; very juicy and of excellent flavor. A splendid shipper; very productive, and one of the best for profit. May 7th to 25th.

Bing. A fine, extra large, black Cherry; it is of good eating and good shipping quality. Were they as productive as the Royal Ann, Black Oregon or Tartarian, we would not hesitate to recommend them as one of the best, or as the best, of the shipping varieties for profit. In some localities, however, they are inclined to be shy, while in others they bear well. Where they will bear, they are, in our estimation, the best market Cherry. May 18th to June 5th.

Royal Ann. Pale yellow, richly mottled with red; large to extra large; very firm; juicy and sweet; good eating and magnificent for display and a good shipper. Canned, they have no equal; very productive. They are good sellers in both the Eastern and Pacific Coast markets. Owing to the rapidly growing demand for canned Cherries, this variety has a good future, and we do not hesitate to recommend them for extensive planting. May 18th to June 10th.

Centennial. In many respects similar to the Royal Ann, showing, however, a darker yellow and a little more red; not as good for canning as the Royal Ann, but for eating out of hand, is a little sweeter. A good shipper. May 20th to June 10th.

Black Oregon. Large to very large; jet black; very firm, dark flesh of exquisite sub-acid flavor. Will out-ship any other Cherry grown; will carry to any point in per-

fect condition and is a great favorite for distant shipment. Very productive; sells at remunerative prices, and is a good money maker. May 26th to June 15th.

Lambert. An exceptionally large Cherry; black; very firm; juicy and sweet, and of a peculiar, yet exquisite flavor. An excellent shipper. This variety comes highly recommended from Oregon. We have seen it in bearing for six years, and are favorably impressed with it. They meet with favor in distant markets. June 5th to 20th.

Apricots

A fruit ripening just in advance of the Peach and Plum, and is the first of the large stone fruits of the season. It is particularly adapted to the Pacific Coast, and as a commercial proposition for either canning, drying or shipping, we have a monopoly in the Apricot culture. No other State in the Union can produce Apricots in commercial quantities at so small an expense and so little risk of failure in crops. It is a very attractive, delicious fruit, and excellent for distant shipment. It commands the entire market of the United States, Canada and Mexico in the green state, the dried and canned state. Dried and canned, there is no other fruit its superior. The demand is growing, and large quantities are now being used in the export trade. They ripen in order named.

Newcastle Early. Medium sized, round; freestone; not quite as large as the Royal, nor of as good substance, nor quite as rich in flavor, but more highly colored. Its time of ripening is ten days earlier than the Royal; a medium grower and a good bearer. Its earliness is its only commendable feature. Otherwise, it is of rather poor quality. June 1st to June 10th.

Early Rose. Medium size, round; surface brilliant yellow with brilliant red where exposed to the sun; flesh yellow, juicy and sweet. Ripens just in advance of the Royal, and is desirable mainly on account of its earliness. Of better quality than the Newcastle Early. May 25th to June 5th.

Royal. The leading California Apricot. Very large, oval; skin dull yellow with orange cheek very faintly tinged with red; flesh pale orange, firm and juicy with a rich vinous flavor. Tree a strong grower and a good bearer. Fruit ripens evenly; a favorite with canners; excellent for drying, and one of the best also for distant shipment. June 1st to 20th.

Blenheim. Large, oval; surface orange with deep yellow tinge; flesh yellow; juicy and rich. Tree a vigorous grower and a prolific bearer. Fruit runs a little larger than the Royal. This variety is a great favorite for Eastern shipment; is a good dryer and is highly prized by canners. Blenheim and Royal constitute the two best money makers in Apricots. June 15th to 30th.

Routier's Peach Apricot. Fruit very large, rather flattened; skin orange yellow with a blush of red; flesh of fine saffron red, juicy, rich and highly flavored. When dried, is of a deep golden yellow color. Its large size and fine color render it very attractive both in the green and dried state. June 20th to 30th.

Tilton. In general appearance resembles the Routier Peach Apricot. It ripens uniformly and is exceedingly firm. Flesh of orange yellow with a very highly pronounced Apricot flavor. Not only dries well but is valuable for canning and shipping. Already very much in demand by canners. A late bloomer, and so far in its history, has given evidence of remarkable fruitfulness. June 15th to 30th.

Hemiskirk. A fine English variety; large roundish; skin orange with red cheek; flesh bright orange, tender, juicy, rich and luscious with a Plum-like flavor. Very hardy, and a more regular bearer than the Moorpark. June 20th to 30th.

Moorpark. Fruit large, roundish; skin orange with a shade of deep orange or brown in the sun; flesh quite firm, bright orange; parts free from the stone; juicy, with rich and luscious flavor. A splendid Apricot on account of its extremely large size for canning, drying

and shipping purposes. A desirable variety in a locality where it will bear regularly. In some sections though it is inclined to be shy. We do not recommend them for planting unless in your section you have had a chance to observe them in bearing. They are said to produce well in the Santa Clara and Upper San Joaquin Valleys. June 25th to July 10th.

Quinces

The Quince of late, has been attracting a great deal of attention as a marketable fruit. They are hardy and will thrive where no other fruit will grow; they produce regular crops and come into bearing early. On both the Eastern and local markets they find ready sale at remunerative prices.

Pineapple. One of Burbank's latest productions. The name comes from the flavor, which is suggestive of Pineapple. They will cook as tender as the best cooking Apple, possessing an exquisite flavor not equaled by any other Quince. Very large sized; very hardy; bear young and regularly. September 1st to October 1st.

Orange. Large; fine; golden color; one of the best standard varieties. Tree vigorous and productive. September 5th to October 15th.

NUT FRUITS

Almonds

On account of their early blooming propensities, they are in some localities inclined to be shy bearers. In others, however, they are fairly regular and prolific, while in still others, they are sure and regular bearers. When favorably located they are exceedingly profitable; in fact, more so than any other fruit or nut. In the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys and in many other localities similarly located and in some sections of Oregon they do well, yielding good crops. Before planting extensively to them, we would advise that you satisfy yourself by inquiry and observation as to their adaptability to your location, and if adapted, you will find them a very profitable investment. Most European varieties are a failure in all localities, and we would recommend, therefore, only the planting of California sorts, particularly the "Hatch" varieties, which bear more regularly. In planting, we recommend an alternate planting of Drake's Seedling, Texas Prolific or Ne Plus Ultra with the other varieties for the purpose of fertilization.

Drake's Seedling. Originated by Mr. Drake, of Suisun. Medium hard shell; bears abundantly and regularly, and is valuable for fertilizing other varieties.

I X L. Tree a sturdy, upright grower; nuts large; shells soft and perfect. It bears heavily and regularly, and is highly recommended by all orchardists who have tried it.

Ne Plus Ultra. Tree a rapid grower; a heavy and regular bearer; nuts large and very long in shape; shells soft; hulls readily.

Nonpareil. Tree a strong grower; an extraordinarily heavy bearer, with very thin shell of the paper shell type. One of the best.

Jordan. Nuts long; hard shell; kernels are single, narrow, long and plump. Kernel is always removed from nut proper when exported. In this form they bring from 8 cents to 10 cents more per pound than in other varieties. Tree a strong, thrifty grower; a heavy bearer and a profitable variety.

Peerless. A very popular variety; grown very extensively in the Sacramento Valley, where it is highly esteemed and given preference by many growers to the I X L, which it closely resembles, excepting that the nut is much larger. Tree a thrifty and heavy bearer.

Texas Prolific. A variety introduced some eighteen years ago from Texas, and first planted east of Acampo, where for fifteen years it has never failed to fruit regularly and heavily. Of these nuts, Mr. Dargitz, of Acampo, says: "It blooms about two weeks later than the Nonpareil; is the latest bloomer of all Almonds, and never fails to produce a good crop. It is also the best pollenizer, and when planted with Nonpareil, will cause it to set fruit splendidly. It is a soft shell, not paper. The nut is larger and a softer shell than the Languedoc, but a little softer than the Drake's Seedling. They sell for about the same price as the Drake's Seedling, and have been marketed by jobbers as Drake's Seedling. On account of their wonderful productiveness they are one of the best for profit." The demand for these trees has for several years far exceeded the supply.

Languedoc. The best of foreign varieties yet produced in California. Nut large; kernel sweet, and in some localities, a fairly regular bearer.

Walnuts

Under favorable conditions the tree attains immense size. It prefers a loamy, deep, rich soil. No nut yields larger and more profitable returns than the Walnut, where conditions are suitable to its successful production.

Ford's Improved Soft Shell. Grown from a seed of the Santa Barbara Soft Shell. Trees are abundant croppers; the nuts are more uniform in size and form, brighter and smoother than the parent, and superior in thinness of shell and sweet of kernel.

Franquette. The intrinsic value of this French variety is just beginning to dawn on the nutgrowers of California. It is large, elongated, oval; kernel full, sweet and of a rich, nutty flavor. The nuts command the very highest market prices. The particular desirable feature of this variety is the fact that it is a late bloomer, the buds beginning to swell about the middle of April.

Mayette. Form broad; size above medium and unequalled as a dessert nut. Tree an abundant bearer and a very late bloomer.

Placencia Perfection. A chance seedling from the Santa Barbara Soft Shell. Tree a vigorous grower; an early producer, nuts of exceptional quality, selling at from 1c to 2c more per pound in the open market than the Santa Barbara Soft Shell.

Santa Barbara Soft Shell. Nut large; shell thin; kernel white, full and sweet. A favorite variety in the southern part of the State.

California Black. An exceedingly rapid grower; stands transplanting rapidly, and is fine stock for budding and grafting. The nuts are of medium size, very hard shell and kernel rich and oily.

Pecans

Common Pecan. Grown from selected, hard shell nuts. Tree a thrifty and symmetrical grower, producing nuts of average quality.

Paper Shell Pecan. Nuts of superior quality; meat is rich, sweet and easily removed from the shells.

Stewart. A standard for commercial orchards. Has all the points for a profitable Pecan; large size; desirable in shape; fine appearance; always well filled and meat of good flavor.

Figs

Figs will thrive in any soil that one would select for any common orchard tree. In fact, Figs succeed on a wider range of soil than any other fruit. One is safe in planting Figs for family use or for market wherever the summer temperature is high enough to ripen the fruit well or the winter temperature high enough to preserve the life of the tree. This applies merely to the successful growth of the Fig. The selection of soils especially suitable to the production of the best Figs for drying, involves greater consideration.

White Adriatic. Fruit very large; skin greenish yellow and thin as tissue paper; pulp is of a carnation color, exceedingly aromatic.

Calimyrna. The genuine Smyrna Fig; large to very large; skin lemon-yellow; pulp reddish-amber, sometimes pale amber turning to dark amber just before falling. Seeds large, yellow, fertile, overspread with a clear, white syrup giving the fruit a richness and meatiness unsurpassed by any other Fig. Tree of spreading habit, leaves medium to large and five lobed. Dries readily and with less trouble and expense than any other Fig. Should be planted in conjunction with the Capri Fig; one tree of Capri to every 25 of Calimyrna.

San Pedro. A very large and handsome Fig; skin golden yellow, shaded green; an excellent table Fig; good flavor and very sweet.

Mission. Large; black; most common in California; tree a good grower and a heavy bearer.

Olives

Manzanillo. Very large; of a deep, black color dotted with white specks when fully ripe. Makes fine pickles of the very best quality and produces oil of high grade. Tree hardy and a prolific and regular bearer.

Mission. This old standard sort introduced by the Spanish Padres, is probably more extensively cultivated than any other variety. Tree a rapid grower; adapts itself to a wide range of localities, and is a regular and almost constant bearer. Fruit is large and excellent for pickling and oil.

Nevadillo. Fruit medium; deep black; tree a very rapid grower. Makes a moderate sized pickle of superior flavor and oil of the very best grade. A free bearer.

Sevillano (Queen Olive). When ripe, of bluish-black color; tree of very large size and a regular bearer. Prized mostly for pickling.

Persimmons

A Japanese fruit that is slowly but surely working its way into popularity. The growing of Persimmons, both for market and for home consumption, is not an experiment as far as the fruit is concerned, but as yet the majority of fruit-eating people have not learned to recognize the good quality of this most valuable luxury. On the markets where it has been offered for several years past, consumers have learned to know its value, and there is an increasing demand for it at remunerative prices. For a number of years it has found ready sale at high prices in the Pacific Coast markets; shipments have been made to England with good results, while those made to Chicago and New York have proven it a valuable acquisition for Eastern shipment.

Tree very vigorous; hardy and prolific. Will thrive on soil too wet for Peach.

Fruit for market should be picked before it begins to soften, and directions as to how to eat, should be

printed on each wrapper, and fruit dealers should be instructed to display only the ripe fruit.

There are a great many varieties of this fruit. One of our veteran orchardists, Ira Avery, of Newcastle, has fruited a great many of them, and our list comprises those that Mr. Avery has proven to be the best, and his recommendation of these varieties as the most profitable sorts has also been confirmed by several experienced Japanese nurserymen. Our list comprises:

Hyakume. Early; large to very large; somewhat flattened at both ends; generally slightly depressed at the point opposite the stem; skin light buffish-yellow; flesh dark brown, sweet, crisp and meaty, non-astringent; good while still hard. Tree of good growth and a free bearer.

Hachiya. Very large, oblong, conical, with short point; very showy; skin dark, bright red with occasional dark spots or blotches and rings at the apex; flesh deep yellow; sometimes having occasional dark streaks, with seed. Astringent until ripe, then very fine. Large and handsome fruit. Tree vigorous, shapely and prolific.

Tane-Nashi. Large to very large, roundish, conical, pointed, very smooth and symmetrical; skin light yellow, changing to a bright red at full maturity; flesh yellow and seedless; quality very fine; perhaps the most highly esteemed of the light-fleshed kinds. Tree is vigorous and bears well, though not as prolific as some.

Mammoth Goshio. Highly recommended from Japan. A new production and said to be the best. An improvement on Goshio, in many respects similar, but as its name implies, much larger than Gashio, averaging to larger size than any other variety.

Grapes

Fontainbleau. Bunches large and compact; berries medium size and round, skin thin and greenish yellow; pulp juicy and sweet; of fair shipping quality and valuable mainly as the earliest shipping Grape. July 31st to August 15th.

Thompson Seedless. Bunches very large and compact; berries greenish yellow, firm, oval and seedless; pulp crisp, and of very sweet, delicious natural flavor. A good shipper, and the best early variety. A valuable sort for drying. August 5th to August 20th.

Black Prince. The earliest good, black Grape, bunches long and tapering; color, uniformly black with handsome, deep, blue bloom; berries medium to large, ovate, very juicy and sweet. A good shipper; very attractive, and of excellent eating quality. A good bearer. August 12th to September 5th.

Rose Peru. Bunches large, shouldered and loose. Berry round, large, with firm, sweet, crackling flesh; color, black, tinged with yellowish green. A good early Grape. A very profitable sort for planting. August 12th to September 5th.

Blue Malvoise. Bunches, branches, large and loose. Berries medium size, reddish black, with blue bloom; pulp juicy, sweet, and of excellent flavor. An excellent Grape, but inclined to bear light in certain localities. August 18th to September 1st.

Malaga. Bunches very large and compact. Berries very large, oval, yellowish green, with white bloom; thick skinned; flesh very firm, sweet, crisp and of exquisite, natural flavor. A very desirable variety for Eastern shipment, and has rapidly displaced the Muscat on the Eastern markets. A good shipper and sells at remunerative prices. A good bearer. August 18th to September 15th.

Muscat. Bunches long and loose. Berry, oval, yellowish green and thick skinned; pulp very sweet, delicious, and with a decided Muscat flavor. For Eastern shipment we prefer the Malaga; for raisins, of course, the Muscat. August 20th to September 15th.

Purple Damascus. Bunches large and loose. Fruit very large, oval and of deep purple color; flesh meaty and

juicy. A very attractive Grape and a good shipper. August 25th to September 10th.

Tokay. Bunches large and compact; berries very large, oblong, red, covered with lilac bloom; flesh, firm, crackling and sweet. Used more largely as a table Grape than any other variety, and is the standard for profit. August 18th to November 1st.

Black Morocco. Bunches, large. Berries very large and oval, with thick skin; color, copper green to very black; flesh firm, juicy and sweet; a good bearer. September 3d to October 15th.

Cornichon. Bunches long and loose. Berries black, with deep blue bloom; long, oval, with thick skin; flesh firm, crackling and of fine flavor. A very desirable table Grape, and a good shipper. This variety is gaining favor each year, and we recommend it for extensive planting. September 6th to November 1st.

Black Ferrera. Bunches large and loosely set. Berries large and oval; black, with violet bloom; thin skinned; flesh sweet and crackling. A good shipper and a good bearer. A delicious table Grape, and a valuable market variety. September 5th to October 15th.

Emperor. Bunches long and loose. Berries large and oblong; color deep rose to nearly black, with faint bloom. Its firmness, rich color and excellent eating quality cause it to be in great demand. A very desirable market variety.

Oranges, Lemons and Pomelo

We have had good success handling citrus trees in naked roots and exercising care never to expose the roots to the air, and care in planting they grow as well as if balled, and are handled at less expense in cost and freight.

ORANGES

Washington Navel. The most popular of any Orange grown in California. Very large, solid and heavy; skin smooth and of very fine texture; very juicy; highly flavored, with melting pulp, almost seedless; tree very hardy and a prolific bearer.

Thompson Improved Navel. Resembles the Washington in character and habit; fruit medium size, smooth and thin skin; of excellent flavor, and comes into bearing early. A good keeper, and valuable for early shipment.

Ruby Blood. Medium size; nearly round; thin skin, but very tough, pulp melting, rich and juicy. When ripe it usually becomes streaked and mottled with blood red, showing through the peel in a reddish blush. One of the best Blood Oranges.

Valencia Late. Fruit medium size, oval, solid, heavy; skin very thin and of a strong texture; flesh juicy, rich color, fine grain, firm, crisp and of excellent flavor. Tree strong and of vigorous growth; season latest, being in prime condition after other varieties become stale, and maintaining a fine quality throughout the summer.

LEMONS.

Eureka. Medium size; sweet rind; a good keeper and very popular.

Lisbon. Fruit medium size; fine grain; sweet rind, very strong acid; very few seeds, and a good keeper. Can be picked any time of the year. Tree is a strong grower and prolific.

Villa Franc. Medium size; considered to be the best of all Lemons grown; fruit oblong, slightly pointed at the bloom end; rind thin, without any trace of bitterness; acid strong, juicy and nearly a seedless; tree thornless, branches spreading; will stand a lower temperature than any other variety.

POMELO OR GRAPE FRUIT.

Triumph. Fruit medium size; peel smooth, clear and fine grained; juicy and well flavored; very few seeds; tree bears when young.

Marsh's Seedless. Medium size; thin rind; almost absolutely seedless; meat dark and rich; a good keeper, and being seedless makes a very popular variety.

Berries

RASPBERRIES.

Hansel. Medium to large; color, bright crimson, and of excellent flavor; firm, and for distant shipment is one of the best and the earliest. May 22d to June 15th.

King. Of good size; color, bright scarlet; of fine eating quality and an excellent shipper. June 1st to 28th.

Cuthbert. Dark red berry of delicious Raspberry flavor. A good shipper, and one of the best for market. June 10th to July 1st.

STRAWBERRIES.

Dollar. This berry combines every qualification of a good marketable variety. It will ship to points three days distant. Large; highly colored; symmetrical. No other berry known can be so satisfactorily shipped to distant localities as this, and no other berry is more prolific or better adapted to the home garden. First crop, April 28th to June 5th; second crop, June 11th to October 1st.

BLACKBERRIES.

Lucretia Dewberry. The earliest and best Blackberry; soft, sweet and luscious throughout; the best for putting up; very prolific. June 1st to July 5th.

Lawton Blackberry. Large, black, and of excellent eating quality. One of the best late Blackberries. June 25th to August 15th.

LOGANBERRIES.

One-half Raspberry and one-half Blackberry. They are as large as the largest Blackberry; of the same form and shape, but of a bright red color, and contain both the flavor of the Raspberry and Blackberry, having a very vinous flavor not found in any other fruit. Raw, when fully ripe, it is excellent for the table; also excellent stewed, and for Jelly and Jam it has no equal. May 20th to June 19th.

PHENOMENAL BERRIES.

All that can be said of the Loganberry is applicable to this berry, excepting that the Phenomenal is of larger size and of superior quality than the Logan. May 20th to June 19th.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Downing. Fruit good size; oval; color whitish-green; skin smooth; flesh soft, juicy and good; an upright and vigorous grower.

Oregon Champion. Berries very large, brownish red; very sweet and fine for table use and pies. A very profitable bearer.

CURRANTS.

Cherry. Very large; deep red; fine for preserving, and a valuable market variety.

Fay's Prolific. A new Currant which has well sustained the claims of its disseminator. It is larger than the Cherry, has less acid, and is much more prolific.

White Grape. Large, yellowish white; valuable for the table; the finest of the white sorts.

